The second second

The Public.

The New York Herald—daily newspaper—published every day of the year except New Year's day and fourth of July. Price 2 cents per copy—or \$7.25 per anum—postages paid—cash in advance.

The Welkely Herald—published every Saturday asking—price 5] cents per copy, or \$3.12 per annum—bassages paid, cash in alvance.

Adventy Islers are informed that the circulation of the Horald is over THIRTY THOUSAND, and increasing ast. It has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, or the world, and is, therefore, the best channet for business. In the city or country. Prices moderate—cash in advance.

and in the most elegant style.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT,
Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets

FOR HALIFAX AND LIVERFOOL
The Royal Mail Stramships BRITANNI
and HIBERSHIA, will leave Beaton fo
the above perts, as follows:

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW BRIGHTON, PORT RICHMOND, (STATEN IPLAND.) & NEW YORK FERRY.

From Pier No. 1. North River, foot of Battery Place.

The Steamboat CINDERELLA, will run as follows, daily, from May 20th to October list, 1844:—Leaves New York, at 8 and 11 oclock, A. M., at 38, 6 and 8 P. M.

Leaves Port Richmond, at 20 minutes to 3, and 10 minutes to 10 A. M., at 1, 45 and 5% F. M.

Leavez New Brighton, at 8 and 10 A. M.; at 1%, 5 and 7% P. On Sunday—Leaves New York, at Sand H.A. M.; at 3, 5 and P.M. Leaves Fort Richmond, at 20 minutes to 8, and 10 A.M.; 1, 5 and 7% P. M. New York Nav 18, 1844 myH 6m*rc

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS
FOR ALBANY.

DAILY, Snudays excepted—Through Direct, at 7 F. M., from the Steamboat Fire between Courtlandt and Liberty streets.

The steamboat KNICKER BOCKER, Captain A. P. St. ohn, Jonday, Wednessay and Friday svenings, at 7.

The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain A. Houston, or onesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 17.

At Five o'clock, F. M.—Lunding at Intermediate Places;—The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain Wan, It. Feek, roseday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 F. M.

The Steamboat NOLUMBIA, Captain R. G. outseaden, Mosday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 M.

The above Bonts are new and substantial, are furnished had ward stepunt State Rooms, and for speed and accommations are unfiralled on the Hudson.
or passang or freight, apply on board, or to P. C. Schultz a close of the wharf.

FORT HAMILTON AND NEW YORK
re New York 6 A. M., 3½ P. M.
Fort Hamilton 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.,
(Sandaya excepted.)
CLIFT ON A.N. NEW YORK
rea New York 6 A. M., 2 and 3½ P. M.,
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(Sundaya excepted.)

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NEWARK AND NEW YORK.

FARE ONLY 184 CENTS.

THE! NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW,

CAVTAIN JOHN CLAFF,

Ont and drie Montay, view 13, will run as
follows:—Leave Newers, toy of Crutres, at,

foot of Barciley at, at 10 A, M, and 4 F, M.

On Sandays—Leave Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 F. M. and

New York at 10 A, M. and 4 F. M.

Freign earried at very reasonable rates.

May 10th, 1844.

FOR BACTLE.

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL. The new steamer PENOBSCOT. Captsis N. Kimbali, heaves the end of T whn't Boston every Tuesday and Friday evenurs, at creck. Hages will be in read-ness on her arrival at the aboves to convey Passengers to the neighboring towns.

B. CARPENTER & Co's LINE FOR NEWBURGHB. CARPENTER & Co's LINE FOR NEWBURGHBorns, Cornwell and Fight landing.
The assumboat JA U.S. M. ADISON, Cap
Change Garatead, will leave the Waren street pier ever
Monday afterprop oturning will leave Newburgh every Tuesday morning a past 6 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday citch in the a terrane the a termoon.

but bill, busdles or parcels put on board the

the ruk of the respective owners the col, anles
the book of the toot, or a bill of lading or recen
ja in wee

Butting slip, or to WOODHULL & MINTURNS, \$7 South st. Free of passage \$100.
The fine new packet thip Liverpool, John Eldridge, master 50 tons, will success Plottinguer and sail on her regulary 21st August 122 t21st re

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

Opposite the New Assize Courts and Railway

tion, corner of

ST. JOHN'S LANE AND ROE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

JAMES MORGAN, Proprietor of the above new and com
modinus establishment, respectfully informs his friends
and the public that it is now open for the reception of Private
Families and Gendemen.

With the Hotel is combined and elegant and extensive Coffee
Room, News Hoom, and several private Sixting Rooms, fitted
up in a style suitable for the reception of Families and Visit
ora, o for the accommodation of parties requiring early break
fatts, lunchaons, dientrs, &c.

The Steeping alogatiment will be under the personal superintendance of Mis. Morran, and visitors may rely with confidence, that in this essential particular comfort, neglects and
convenience have been carofull, studied

The Collisary and Cellar degratiments will embrace the choicest Viands, Wince. &c., which can be obtained, and J. M.
trusts that his own exertions, sided by the assistance of experienced waiters, may secure the approbation of travellers generally, at the same time the scale of chauge will be strictly moderate.

17, at the same time the scale of charges will be strictly morate.

Private Rooms for large or small Dinner Parties.

10., Cold, and Shower Batis always ready.

Every information respecting the departure and arrival of various Railway Trains, Seem and Sailing Packets, &c.

O Strangers visiting Liverpool, it may be necessary to obve that. The imperial is centrally situated, within view and one minute's walk from the Liverpool and Marchester.

I Grand Janction Kailway Stations, and immediately opposite. New Assize Courts; it is also contiguous to the primal Theorems, and other places of public resort.

E. M. T. avellers are frequently mailed, please desire the ver to proceed direct to the imperial.

LARD OIL—116 bbls No. 1 a very superior article,
10 No. 2 a very superior article,
No. 2 n THE SPACISH LANGUAGE—A person will qualified to give a thorough course of instruction in the Spanis Language may hear of several young men desirous of takin lessons in the same, by addersing S. A. W. at this office.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM PHILADELPHIA

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT WILL BE DONE

rom Philadelphia relative to the recent riots. I appears by private letters that Governor Porter is tends to keep what military force he has already concentrated in Philadelphia, and order several more country corps into the city. When this force is sufficiently large, he then contemplates taking ossession of the whole of Southwark, seize every cannon in the hands of the mob, and to arrest the ing leaders. He is now determined to strike ecisive blow and put a stop to all future rioting.

This information is not only mentioned in private etters, but is foreshadowed in the Philadelphia newspapers of yesterday, extracts from which we annex. We may, therefore, expect warm work before peace is fully restored to the city of brother

ly love.

[From Philadelphia Inquirer, July 11.]

We learn that an important demonstration is about the be made by our citizens, without regard to party feelings or distinctions, and in support of the law and the authorities. An able declaration has been drawn up by one of our purest and most distinguished citizens, in which are embodied views, feelings and principles suited to the crisis. This has already been signed by a large number of our citizens, and it is probable that in the course of the day thousands of additional signatures will be added. A demonstration of this kind cannot but be productive of the best results. It is the duty of every good citizen to rally to the support of the laws, and to the maintenance of public order. Let the morat feeling—the manly patriotism of the community be manifested in the most unequivocal manner in aid of the authorities, and all will soon be well. The eagerness with which this movement has already been responded to speaks well for the correct teclings of the citizens. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained—the constituted authorities must be supported.

In case of riot, ought not some course to be adopted by which the mulitary shall be protected from an ladian warfare? Why station naked soldiery in the streets to be fired at, by the hour, from windows and alleys? Could not possession be taken at once of all the houses in the riotous vicinity? We put these questions without professing military knowledge. But we are confident in saying that it is too much to ask of our brave military men that they shall stand unpretected, and receive skulking shots which they cannot return.

[From Philadelphia Chronicle, July 11]

We understand, upon what we know to be competent anthority, that the military force now in the city is amply adequate to any emergency that can under any possible state of circumstances, arise. The country troops are among the finest specimens of citizen soldiery that have ever been witnessed in this city, or perhaps in the country. It is a striking tact

Arms, Should any be found.

Head Quarters, First Division, P. M. }
PHILADELPHIA, 10th July, 1844.
ORDER NO. 38.—The troops stationed at Fifth and Greet effects, under Gen. Roumfort; at the Arsenal, under Maj Keim; the Cavalry, at their Quarters, and the troops a Head Quarters, will be put upon drill at least four time each day.

Horacase the determination of Major General Patterson.

By command of Major General returns his cordial thanks to the Volun sers of Montgomery and Berks counties, and to Capt. Archambault's troops from Bucks county, for the generous and soldier-like spirit which induced them to respond so promptly to his call for aid.

The officers and men are carriestly desired to avoid all discussion of political, religious or other subjects calculated to preduce irritation. There must be no discussion between the troops and the citizens. The soldier knows no sect or party, it being his duty simply to assist in maintaining the laws and supporting the Government.

By command of Major General Patterson.

J. MILES, A. D. C.

This order alone indicates the determination of

he authorities in the matter.

[From the Philadelphia Papers, July 11] The Rioters are boasting, it seems, of their force and immense preparations to destroy the Military. should they dare to venture into the District of Southwark. It is said that they have 22 field pieces buried, ready to be taken up and used, and have sloop loads of ammunition in the Delaware waiting their cail. It is also said that, having triumphed so far, over the laws and the civil government, they are anxious for another opportunity to exhibit their prowess, and contemplate some act of violence shortly, in order to draw the troops within the line of their field of preparations. This is really too daring, and our citizens are ashamed of this bullying of the authorities. The wish is universally expressed that Gov. Porter will send the whole military force into the distracted district, arrest every person found in arms against the authorities, seize all the ammunition and cannon prepared by the rioters, and put in this way an effectual end to the rebellion. Until this be done no man will feel secure in his life or property.

The Mayon, the Select and Common Conneils, and other city officers, yesterday, waited upon Gomade a very handsome speech, highly complimentary to the Governor—thanking him in the name of the city, for his promptness and energy in repairing to Philadelphia to aid in putting down the ruthless insurgents who have broken down all law and forfeited all claim to respect and confidence. The Governor replied, briefly thanking the Mayor of the compliment paid, and assored them no act of his should be wanting, at any time, to preserve the laws unbroken; the Constitution involate. The Mayor and Councils did but express the feeling of every good c tizen in the community. We know that Philadelphians will ever stand up for the laws, and that they will preserve them if it costs streams of blood to accomplish it. We know that there are bad men The Rioters are boasting, it seems, of their force

adelphians will ever stand up for the laws, and that they will preserve them if it costs streams of blood to accomplish it. We know that there are bad men in all communities, and that we have them here.—We know, too, that many of the principal actors in the bloody seepesof Southwark are not citizens, properly, of either Philadelphia, or any other place men who have nothing at stake, and who would plunder a bank or a dwelling as soon as burn a church. The wicked spirits who stimulate these men to riot and bloomehed, are more censurable, if that can be, than the lawless perpetrators of the acts themselves.

What they call them.—As a matter of simple justice and impartiality we have called the persons united the persons.

What they call them.—As a matter of simple justice and impartiality we have called the persons who were engaged in the rebellious war on the civil anthorities in Southwark, the Rioters. The "Sun" (Native) calls them the People! The "Native American" calls them the Citizens! The Chronicle (Native) calls them the Natives! The Ledger (Native) calls them "persons opposed to the Native Americans," in order to deceive distant readers into the belief that they were Catholics. We make no comment.

The Southwark riot differed from that of Kensington in a most important feature. For the for-

The Southwark riot differed from that of Ken sington in a most important feature. For the for mer there was—not exactly an excuse, for no excuse can justify a party or a faction in taking the law in its own hands, and executing summary ven geance upon supposed oftenders, their friends or relatives—but there was a tangible pretext for violent offence. In the latter there was nothing but the base spirit of self-willed, unreasonable religious proscription. There was nothing but a fell determination to exhibit the authority of the mob, when sustained by misguided public opinion, in trampling upon every right of those who from their weak ness have been selected for persecution.

In Kensington, it was charged that certain mer

sustained by misguided public opinion, in trampling upon every right of those who from their weakness have been selected for persecution.

In Kensington, it was charged that certain men fred upon a meeting of peaceable citizens. This was infamous, of course; and it was held by some presses as a very proper species of justice, and eminently American, not only to shoot instead of arresting the culprits, but also to shoot all in the neighborhood who happened to worship in the sams faith; while the conflagration of a church or two in addition was put into the simple category of retaliation." In Southwark, it was only charged that State muskets had been placed, by permission of the civil authorities, in a church for its detence, and that a sight of those muskets were offensive to certain individuals because they indicated a will to preserve at least one Christian Sanctuary from the fate of those of St. Michael and St. Augustine.

The difference is obvious. We said before, that arming the church at such a time, however legalfor its legality cannot be questioned—however right—and its righteousness is beyond all reasonable

cavil—was imprudent, impolitie, indiscreet. Still, this indiscretion gave no authority to the disastistic that indiscretion gave no authority to the disastistic that is a state of the sta

ed and insulted, turned round to the officers and asked, "must we bear all this?"

The orders being, however, to stand with grounded arms, the mob increased in insolence and rushed up to enatch the muskets from the soldiers, and several personal struggles followed between the rioters attempting to arrist the arms and the military to keep them. Captain Hill, when endeavoring to clear the way, was seized by one of the crowd, struck on the buck of the head with a club, and flung to the ground. Vollies of stones were thrown, a number of the volunteers injured, and a sergeant of the Cadwallader Greys was carried seriously wounded from the ground. It was then that orders to fire were given, and his company, together with the Cadwalladers Greys, obeyed the command.

then that orders to fire were given, and his company, together with the Cadwalladers Greys, obeyed the command.

Such was the beginning of the struggle, and as it progressed, and the night grew dark, the fierceness and malignity of the rioters increased. The Junior Artillerists, under Captain Drayton, were detailed to seize a large stand of arms and a keg of powder, at the Commissioners' Hall, and were surrounded when there by a swarm who had discovered their position, and who threatened to shoot them down one by one as they emerged from under cover. The arrival of the Cadwallader Grays dispersed the besiegers, but only temporarily, and in a short time the military who had collected in front of the church, became aware of the character of the adversary with whom they had to deal wheeled down the little alleys below the church, discharged suddenly, and then wheeled back. Such an attack was it—secret, covert, murderous, angoverned by any of the rules of civilized warfare, and equalled only in brutality and cowardice by Indian tactics, that the volunteers sustained till midnight. For twenty-four hours at the lowest, some of them for much longer, they had been kept on the ground without any thing but chance and imperfect refreshment, and without sleep.

It has been asserted in various quarters that the military were not warranted by any necessity in taking possession of St. Philip's church on Sunday—that the civil force which had been in the church until Sunday afternoon, were competent to protect

It has been asserted in various quarters that the military were not warranted by any necessity in taking possession of St. Philip's church on Sunday—that the civil force which had been in the church until Sunday afternoon, were competent to protect the building and willing to do so. We are informed that so far from this being the fact, committees waited upon the Major General, begging that the military might be sent to take possession of the church, as the force of Natives then in it could not hold out against the mob half an hour longer. It was only after two or three requests of this nature that the military were ordered to the spot. Their presence was therefore not only justified, but demanded, and the commander or themselves had no choice between the course adopted and a gross neglect of duty. We believe that what is here stated can be fully substantiated. It is of little import whether the committees were authorised or not to state what they did. The duty of the military was to notice and act upon the summons. It was not a motive and act upon the summons.

A vast amount of oratory has been displayed in

was not a moment for proloiged and formal negociations.

A vast amount of oratory has been displayed in our streets within three or four days. At every corner men have been "laying it down" to each other, with emphasis and gesture, sometimes in heated controversy, sometimes in narration, sometimes in sage comments and explanations, sometimes in stirring up the mind to mutiny, and sometimes, we would fain believe, in pleading for kindness and peace. It has been amusing to pass along our streets and notice the attitude, manner, and obvious excitement of the colloquists gathered here and there. Idlers, who live in the streets, teeding on the gossip of the day, have enjoyed it.—Some who have been relieved from occapation, and have been running to and fro, in a fever of curiosity, will be reluctant to ge back to the prose of hard work. But the humane, the reflecting, the industrious, will hail the return of quietness.

Yesterday we took a survey of the late scene of riot in Southwark. For the benefit of distant readers, it may be well to describe it. The streets mentioned in the accounts, Front, Second and Third streets, run north and south, parallel with and near to the river Delaware. Queen street intersects these streets at right angles. The Church of St. Phillip is on the south side of Queen street, between Second and Third streets. It is a good sized building, and requires to be rough-cast before its exterior will be finished. When the troops fired, they were by Second and Queen streets. There are contradictory accounts as to the extent of provocation and resistance given them before the firing took place. From what we could gather on the spot, it appears that a good many hard names were bestowed on the soldiers, and afterwards brickbats and bottles were thrown at them, and hinally an attempt was made to stab Captain Hill with his own sword, by a person who had him down. The impression therefore must have been strong that the troops would not venture to fire. During the riots of May last they were tunneted and

emancipated nation—a nation emancipated from the tyrancy of the British Crown by open and direct treason and rebellion. The first of these vessels was the Princess Royal, loaned for the occasion by the proprietors of the Royal Mail Line to the Kingston Mechanica' Institution an institution under the immediate patronage of His Excellency the Governor General. Under such patronage, the boat was iterally crammed. The second vessel was the Prince Edward, a Bay of Quinte steam boat. This expedition seemed to be sore on the general speculation ticket, insamuch as a vast meany patriot c ladies and gentlemen of Belleville came on board at Belleville on the preceding evening, and were ioned by an equal number of loyal and good subjects in Kingston. The third steamer, the Abbion, was chartered by a Kingston merchant of the highest standing, a gentleman of wealth, respectability and influence, who is vited his numerous and fashionable friends as guests, and who personally defrayed the expenses of the day—in order to manifest a proper devotion to the ascred cause of Liberty. These vessels departed smid the cheers of the pupulace, and returned at night—the visitors to Yankee Land being in the highest state of excitement and delight, and all hoping that the present generation may not pass away without the necessity of leaving their homes on such an occasion being done away with—or in plain English, that two additional stars and stripes may soon be added to the American flag?

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Kingston Mechanics Institution in the mostocoming and praiseworthy manner. The membras of the Association, with their President at their Fead, left this port about 9 o'clock for the Yankee village of Sacketts Harbor, and after stopping there long enough to give a slight expression to their feelings, started for Cape Vincent and Carleton leiland. By some unaccountable means they ascertained that they could not at 19 at three places on the American of Indian Proper Canada." As a private indivi

returns enough to hang an opinion upon. In New Orleans the whigs have elected seven, and the democrats three, members of the Legislature, as be-

mocrats three, members of the Legislature, as before stated.

[From N. O. Bulletin, July 3.]

For Congress, in the First District, Mr. Slidell (dem) had no opposition. In the Second Municipality, which composes a part of the Second Pistrict, Mr. Thibodaux (whig) her a majority of near 200 votes—the returns subject to the same contingences as above stated. In the adjoining parish of Jefferson, (also a part of the Second District) the voting continues three days. Mr. Labrancine, it is admitted, will obtain a majority in that parish.

The whole election is an anomaly and a puzzle, and as a large part of the permanent population of the city—voters of undoubted lagality—were virtually disfianchised by the premature closing of several of the polis, it affords but a daubtful index to the public sentiment. The difficulties, however, we think, are mainly to be traced to imperfections in the election laws, though aggravated by the bitterness of party—While, therefore, they are greatly to be regretted, we console ourselves with the hope that by proper legislation they may be avoided in future. It is also pleasurable to reflect, that not with standing the excitement which saturally grew out of the curious and unhappy state of things exhibited during the progress of the election, the pol s were not disturbed by any of those scenes of violence which too often disgrace political contests in other cities.

Important to Farmers.—The Transcript of Saturday evening says—"The Right Rev Bishop Eastburn, sensible of the importance of rain at this ses-

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The Transcript of Saturday evening says—"The Right Rev Bishop Eastburn, sensible of the importance of rain at this season for vegetation and the comfort of man, read the prayer for it last Sunday, according its the provision of the Episcopal church. Should the drought continue, we hope the example of the Prelate will be followed in other churches. If we don't have rain before next Sunday, probably the Frelate will take more efficient measures to produce it. Pity he was not applied to before.—Baston Courier, July 10.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.-The brig Ariel, 10 day from Turk's Island, arrived this forenoon. When she sailed, the inhabitants of that Island were in great distress, owing to the want of water, no rain having allen there for several months.—Phil. Gaz., July 10. [From the Buffale Gazette.]
Extraordinary Case of Clerical Tyxanny.

Extraordinary Case of Clerical Tyxanny.

St. Louis Church—Petition to the Pore—
We mentioned some days since that a large meeting of the members of the congregation worshipping at the St. Louis Church, had been held, to hear and consider a report made by Wm. B. Le Couteulx, Eeq., who had just returned from Europe, in relation to the matters of difference between the congregation and Bishep Hughes. On Sunday last another large meeting was held, and a petition, written in German and French, was adopted without a dissenting voice. There was perfect unanimity of feeling with all, and a determination to continue in the position which they had assumed, of opposition to the demands of Bishop Highes, for the control and management of the temporal affairs of the Church. The petition is siready signed by four hundred names, all legal men and heads of families, and will be kept open eight days longer, during which time its friends expect an addition of a large number, which shows that there is a large and respectable party opposed to the Bishop, and not some five or six individuals, as he had been induced to believe, and stated in one of his published letters.

As there is much anxiety to hear the side of the

As there is much anxiety to hear the side of the question of those o posed to the Bisnop, we give below a translation of the petition to the Pope, which contains a recapitulation of the grievances of which they complain.

As there is much anxiety to hear the side of the question of times on posed to the Binnon, we great evaluationally provided to the provided wheth these oppositions of peaks and evaluation mans, or pelification of the great provided wheth they complain.

To one Hors Farma, any Force at Ross:—

To one Hors Farma, and the Horse at Ross and the Hor

successed a Sitter corresponders and productions in humbic journals, which was not calculated to promote the good of our holy religion; but upon the contrary. A deven, the Bishop has pushed his contract of the previous the least of those religious consolations which cause the foundation of all our buppiness. And that congregation, formerly so united, and forming but one front when our fiely religion was in question, found itself of vided. And that fine church of which they were suproud, which they had eracted at so many sacrifices, and with so much labor and zeal, was torally abandoned by the Clergy and devoted to infamy, as it belonging to rebels. The greater proportion of our children have not been able to take their first communion, and those among them who have been able to enjoy that happiness have been constrained to go and solicit it, eccompanied by their parents, several miles from the city, and often at an expense beyond their pecturiary circumstances in the several miles to conduct the only pastor who was willing to have pity on our appritual grievances. Since the terms of the interment of the deal, it was necessary to go several miles to conduct the only pastor who was willing to have pity on our appritual grievances. Since the terms of the interment of the deal, it was necessary to go several miles to conduct the only pastor who was willing to have pity on our appritual grievances. Since the terms of the several miles to conduct the only pastor who was willing to have pity on our appritual grievances. Since the terms of the several miles, which had never before taken because division in several families, which had never before taken because division in a continue to meet in St. Louis Church, to pray together, and imports the mercy of their jurious succeeded in making ome proadytes atch have a deal of the pastor of the families, which had never before taken because the summary of the sistence and the summa

new Church which they may build, without first having consented to abandon its temporal administration to the Clergy. But we could never conceive, as a condition, sine qua non, that those already incorporated after the laws of the country, should make the same concessions, in order to obtain religious aid and succor. It would be calling into question all that exists, and to overthrow all. A single member opposed to the will of the Bishop would suffice te annul in such case, an act of incorporation. This our Bishop has never been willing to comprehend. No one but Your Holiners, being able to heal the differences which exist between us and our Bishop; we submit them to your decision, humbly supplicating Your Holiness to send us a l'astor, wise and imparial, to take cognizance of our afflictions, and to lay them before Your Holiness.

We have the honor to be,

With the most profound respect for Your Holiness.

The very humble and obedient servants in Jesus Christ.

[Signed by over 400.]

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Police.—July 11.—Rymoval or Mayon's Masshalls—Therewas much excitement smong the Mayon's Marshals attached to the Police offices yesterday, who are technically known as "old officers," iron the fact of information having been received that aimost a general removal would be made to day. We trust that in the exercise of this jude ment the hisyor has had information and knowledge sufficiently presented to him to make judicious discrimination in this movement. The tell tale stories and misrepresentations of jealous and envious minds, or political opponents, should be received with great care and caution by his honor in this business, as every active and efficient efficer has enemies of this character, either in the police department or out of it. We really hope, for the interest of the community that due discretion and deliberation have been execused on this subject. If not, let the Mayor delay until he is fully informed from sources that are unquestionable.

Buralany or a Stork and Housiness. On the night of the 19th ult. Jacob Diesenbacker, of 95 Washing on afreet, perceived a man known as John Stewart, eath; his premises, by forcing open a rear window, and proceed deliberately to a hog-head that had been filled with dry goods for removal, and knocking in the head, took out a piece of blue cloth, worth \$64—a piece of black valued at \$65, and several paras of boots worth \$12, and then made his escape. Diesenbacker had previously missed articles from the premises, and suspected Stewart to have been the reque, but was so trightened when he saw him, that he neither gave the alarm nor arrested him. Constable Joseph Secured Stewart yeaterday, and he was fully committed to snawer.

Him is the Callan — About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, John G Gotsberger, of 16 Chambers street, disco-

Court Calendar This Day.

Common Pleas.— Not. 68, 53 32, 11, 17, 24, 57, 62, 69, 71, 60 6, 15 27, 68, 1, 9, 25, 38 66, 4, 12, 26

Circuit Court.— Nos. 108, 117, 32, 70, 110, 126, 228, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145

128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 188, 189, 140, 141, 143, 144, 144

THE FLOOD AT THE WEST—The river at Seint Louis on the 21 inst. had follen thirty-two inches ince it was at its highest. It is leaving a heavy deposit of mud and sain at the food of the cross streets.

The Saint Louis Revelle gives the following:

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The Saint Louis Revelle gives the following:

The Solid Louis Revelle gives the following:

The following touching instances of childish suffering peak most thrillingly of the destitution and sorrow caused by the present food. They are mentioned in the Republican of yesterday. Henry Buckasth, No. 17 Locust treet, took up in the attest, on Thursday, a lattle girl, shout two years old, very poorly dressed no shoes or homet on The listic thing was unable to give her name, or where she is from. Another, a boy, about three years old, ight hair, with striped ciothes, speaking very little-all he says is that his mother is in the water—came to the nouse of U. Wasin, on Second, between Pine and Oliva treets, on Friday evening, a few hours before sundown. On the other side of the river the scene presents truly a most memorable admixture of the terrible and beautiful. When the mind can forget the floating tenements, the chimneys peeping from the water, men standing on the cools, with gans in their hands, warning steamboats not to run over their dwellings, &c. &c., and then glide, on a memboat deck, over pruries commonly travelled on horse-back, through vistus of trees, springing fairy like from blue wayes—beauty cannot fail to entrance the eye, and fill the spirit with admiration and wonder.

One odd incident occurred yesterday, as the New Haven was rounding about among the trees of the bottom.

"Captain!" said an anxious passenger, "there is a sufferer on that round," rearred Leptain Hopper, "the women and children we will save, at least."

"Put the bost round." rearred Leptain Hopper, "the women and children we will save, at least."

"Put the bost r

cow."
The laughther on board the New Haven was merry enough for several seconds. This pleasant boat makes amongher excursion to-day, and we advise all to avail themselves of the circumstance.

GRATITUDE .- Most of the New York papers have

Gratitude.—Most of the New York papers have recorded the loss of the American schooner "Williams, of Marblehead," and the saving of six of her crew and two of her passengers, by Captain Poiner, of the French brig "Jeune Ludovic," bound to Havre, France. The sequel may be interesting to some of your renders.

When Captain Pointer first saw the boat of the "Williams," it was blowing a gale; he bore down to the boat, and at the imminent risk of his own life, he succeeded in getting all hands on board. They were in a starving condition and almost asked; their wants were all surplied, food and raiment provided. The two passengers, Messes, C Gelston and Gov. Reed, wealthy citizens of the register of the respective of the register of the register